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- No. 5.—Observations and Experiments on the Fluctuations in the Level and Rate of Movement of Ground-Water on the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Farm and at Whitewater, Wis., by Franklin H. King, Professor of Agricultural Physics, University of Wisconsin; Physicist, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. December, 1892. (Octavo) 75 pp.

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# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

BULLETIN No. 6.

#### THE

### DIURNAL VARIATION

OF

### BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.

BY

FRANK N. COLE, Ph. D.,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: WEATHER BUREAU. 1892.

### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., October 4, 1892.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a paper entitled "The Diurnal Variation of Barometric Pressure," which has been prepared by Dr. Frank N. Cole, and to recommend its publication as Weather Bureau Bulletin No. 6.

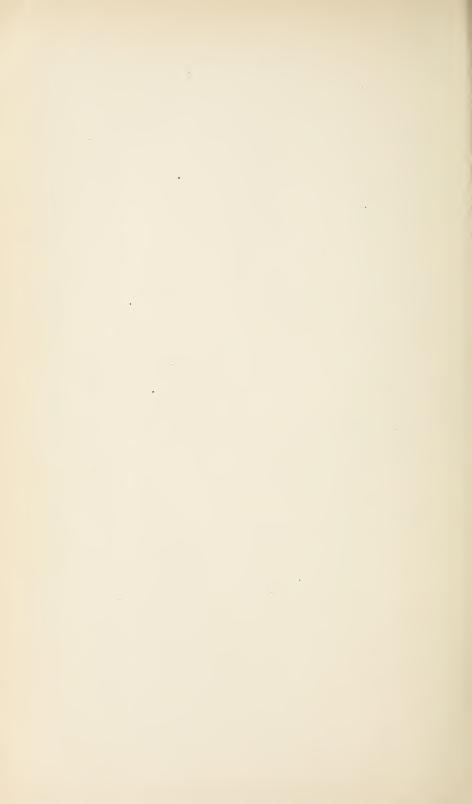
Very respectfully,

Mark W. Harrington,

Chief of Weather Bureau.

Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

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#### LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, Mich., July 26, 1892.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my Report on the Diurnal Variation of Barometric Pressure.

Very respectfully,

FRANK N. COLE.

Mark W. Harrington, Chief of Weather Bureau.

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### THE DIURNAL VARIATION OF BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.

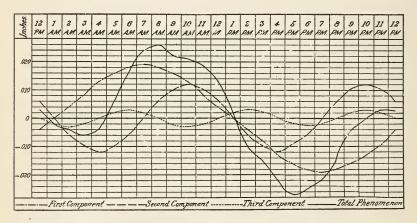
The daily variation of atmospheric pressure on the earth's surface is one of the most regular of atmospheric phenomena. As is well known, the barometric oscillation attains, except in a few localities, two maxima and two minima every twenty-four hours, the minima occurring between 2 and 4 o'clock of the early morning and afternoon, and maxima between 8 and 11 of the forenoon and evening. On the open sea in the tropics, where the disturbing effect of a land surface is eliminated and the daily variation in temperature reduced to a minimum, the barometric curve is almost perfectly symmetrical, presenting nearly equal maxima and minima at equal intervals of six hours. On land, however, and particularly in the interior of continents, the symmetry is considerably diminished, the maxima and minima are no longer equal, the day variation exceeds that of the night, and the intervals between the maxima and minima differ measurably.

Despite the regular character of the phenomenon, the determination of the physical causes producing it presents a problem of extreme difficulty. If the older method of regarding the barometric oscillation as a single phenomenon is adopted, it seems at first sight possible to account for the afternoon minimum as a direct result of the temperature maximum preceding it by one to two hours, and the consequent ascent of the heated atmosphere. Similarly, the morning maximum might be connected with the early morning temperature minimum, although obvious difficulties at once present themselves here. But it is an insurmountable objection to the theory that it can neither account for the night variation nor for that on the ocean surface in the tropics, which goes on with undiminished amplitude under a daily range of temperature of only two or three degrees.

On the other hand the method of harmonic analysis, *i. e.*, the resolution of the barometric oscillation into its harmonic constituents, promises material assistance in the solution of the problem of the physical cause. It is found that the barometric oscillation consists in the main of two components with periods of 24 and of 12 hours, respectively. Of these, the daily component is decidedly irregular in both phase and amplitude, and is undoubtedly due, at least in a large part, to local conditions. It nearly disappears on the tropical ocean, but occurs everywhere on the land with a large amplitude, which increases toward the centers of the continents and attains its maxi-

mum values in mountain valleys. The second (bi-daily) component, on the contrary, presents the utmost regularity in both phase and amplitude. It is apparently entirely independent of local conditions taking place over the entire earth, at least as far as latitude 60°, with a nearly mathematically uniform phase and a constant amplitude diminishing slowly as the latitude increases. Besides these two components there are others of higher orders, which, however, constitute only a very small part (in the mean perhaps one-eighth) of the whole. Of these, the third component (period 8 hours) seems from its regular character to represent a physical reality. Whether this is true of the others remains to be established.

The accompanying figure represents the first three component curves of barometric pressure, together with the actual barometric curve, for New York City for the month of June for the four years 1888–1891. The amplitudes of the first three components in inches are .019, .012, .003; their first maxima occur at, approximately, 7 a. m., 10 a. m., and 6 a. m.



Component curves of barometric pressure, New York City.

It is a fundamental question whether the process of harmonic analysis, as applied to the barometric variation, has an actual physical meaning. The component oscillations are usually computed from monthly means, any temporary irregularities thus disappearing in the mean. It may be observed that all those variations which have the same period, and only those, will be collected in the analysis into a single component, and that there is no method at present applicable for the separation of a component into further parts.

It seems to be generally agreed among meteorologists that the first (daily) and second (bi-daily) components are physical realities due to distinct causes. The first component is certainly due to such daily causes as the variation in temperature with its single maximum, land

and sea breezes, precipitation, frost, dew, and the general daily phenomena which are connected with the topography of the particular region.

The second component is an entirely different matter. We have here an oscillation with a period of 12 hours nearly uniform over the entire globe as far as latitude 60°, with a phase which moves with the greatest regularity forward in summer and backward in winter, through a range of about an hour. It is in form a perfect analogy to the solar tide. But it is, of course, impossible to suppose with some of the early meteorologists, that it is in any way gravitational. It is believed by Hann and other eminent authorities to be due, in some not as yet wholly determined way, to the sun's radiant energy absorbed in the upper atmosphere. Hann has shown that the amplitude of this component, at least in the lower latitudes, has a maximum in December corresponding to the earth's perihelion. The difficulty with the component is, of course, to account for the night maximum and minimum. One cannot avoid recurring again and again to its tidal character. It has even been suggested that it is of cosmical origin, perhaps due to electro-magnetic causes.

If we accept the second component as physical, it is difficult to reject the higher components. Nevertheless, a natural hesitation is felt in supposing oscillations with periods of  $\frac{24}{4}$ ,  $\frac{24}{5}$ , etc., hours to have a real existence. Mathematically, these periods are present to several higher orders, in winter perhaps seven or eight. The only criteria available for distinguishing the real from the imaginary components are the regularity of the former and their coincidence with other physical phenomena. From this standpoint the third component must certainly be regarded as real. This component resembles greatly the second. Although very small in the mean, it is extremely regular and uniform over the whole earth. Its amplitude has a minimum at each equinox, a large maximum in winter and a smaller one in summer. Besides this, the third component reverses its phase at the equinoxes, i. e., its maxima in summer fall at the hours of the minima in winter. It seems certain that this component is connected in some way with the annual march of the sun, and is of the same general character as the second in regard to its moving cause.

The fourth component also shows a very noticeable regularity in both amplitude and phase, although much less so than the third. This component has a nearly constant amplitude from the vernal to the autumnal equinox, increasing about threefold in winter. The rapid and considerable change of its phase from month to month, while proceeding with great uniformity over the earth, makes it difficult to determine in many cases whether the change is a progression or a regression, and the difficulty is increased by the smallness of the amplitude in summer, which may decidedly affect the accuracy of

the calculation of the phase. A satisfactory treatment of the fourth component would require its determination for smaller intervals than a month. Probably fifteen days would be a convenient interval. From the data available it would seem that the fourth component is, like the preceding ones, a physical reality.

Tables I to VI give the amplitudes and phases of the first four components of barometric pressure computed from the monthly means for periods of two to four years, ending December 31, 1891, for the six cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Saint Louis, and Denver. To these are added the averages for Greenwich, England, for the 20 years, 1854 to 1873.\*

NOTE ON THE METHOD EMPLOYED IN THE COMPUTATION OF THE HARMONIC COMPONENTS.

The computations follow the method given by Strachey in the proceedings of the Royal Society of London, vol. 42, p. 61, except that I find it more convenient to use the form

$$P_1 \cos (x - \mu_1) + P_2 \cos (2x - 2\mu_2) + P_3 \cos (3x - 3\mu_3) + \dots$$

than the form

$$P_1 \sin (x - A_1) + P_2 \sin (2x - A_2) + P_3 \sin (3x - A_3) + \dots$$

Otherwise my tables are precisely like those of Strachey, as given on pp. 75 and 77 of the article referred to.

In some cases it is impossible to decide whether the phase has moved forward or backward. These cases are marked with an \*. The mean barometer is noted for each month, except in the case of Chicago, where the location of the station was changed in 1890.

The computations in Table I are for standard time; to reduce to local time add 4° to each angle. Tables II to VI are computed for local time.

<sup>\*</sup>Taken from the British report on Harmonic Analysis of Temperature and Pressureat British observatories. London, 1891.

### Table I.—Harmonic analysis for pressure. BAROGRAPH READINGS, BOSTON, MASS. SUMMARY, 1888-1891.

	Year.	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$\mu_1$	$\mu_2$	$\mu_3$	μ4
January, 29.9165	1889 1890	.0101 .0236 .0090	.0021 .0174 .0090	.0017 .0075 .0073	. 0007 . 0045 . 0044	0 124 06 37 29 28 27	0 / 109 20 135 06 135 59	5 25 30 00 27 28	35 36 64 21 50 16
	Mean	. 0142	.0111	.0055	. 00.32	63 21	126 48	20 58	50 04
February, 29.9350	1889 1890	.0090 .0114 .0106	•0019 •0149 •0153	• 0014 • 0066 • <b>0</b> 046	. 0007 . 0009 . 0005	107 30 6 38 65 02	140 03 131 00 136 45	2 43 27 34 31 09	75 45 77 58 67 30
	Mean	.0103	.0107	.0042	- 0007	59 43	135 56	20 29	73 44
March, 29.8471	1889 1890	.0107 .0278 .0152	.0011 .0188 .0174	.0010 .0026 .0014	.0005 .0007 .0013	127 OI 59 08 99 I3	136 41 137 39 133 34	5 42 19 46 15 00	- 2 03 10 13 12 48
	Mean	.0179	•0124	.0017	.0008	95 07	135 58	13 29	6 59*
April, 29.8831	1888	.0163	• 0106 • 0078	•0014 •0008	• 0024 • 0007	67 36 82 52	135 II 138 I2	30 00 75 00	19 11 17 14 8 46
	1890	.0194	.0182 .0158	.0019	•0017 •0028	87 29 31 06	139 46 140 38	95 01 105 50	23 46
	Mean	.0163	•0131	• co16	•0019	67 16	138 27	76 28	16 74
May, 29.8499	1888 1889 1890	.0136 .0183 .0253 .0273	.0133 .0133 .0149	.0012 .0026 .0026 .0017	.0010 .0004 .0013 .0007	66 33 93 18 76 11 74 43	149 31 130 14 141 14 139 07	94 41 67 44 95 40 91 35	6 35 22 30 8 10 33 54
	Mean	.0211	•0141	. 0020	• 0008	77 41	140 01	87 25	17 47
June, 29.8074	1888 1889† 1890	.0188 .0250 .0178 .0196	•0117 •0119 •0100 •0108	.0020 .0033 .0033	.0005 .0004 .0006	86 10 87 35 82 34 103 23	145 56 136 17 140 59 144 13	84 41 81 19 90 48 91 38	12 16 -28 29* 1 49 16 15
	Mean	. 0203	.0111	. 0027	. 0006	89 55	141 51	87 06	2 58
July, 29.8693	1888 1890	.0161 .0171 .0107	.0100 .0117 .0092	.0006 .0034 .0013	. 0009 . 0006 . 0007	103 II 80 I5 108 I3	142 09 139 45 141 28	62 22 89 37 77 55	2 II 18 00 6 55
	Mean	.0146	.0103	.0018	- 0007	97 13	141 07	76 38	9 02
August, 29.8687	1888 1889‡ 1890	.0088 .0107 .0056 .0137	.0122 .0119 .0110	.0010 .0018 .0026 .0017	.0016 .0007 .0005	85 16 91 51 85 18 107 23	139 55 142 10 138 19 141 20	\$2 59 90 44 80 01 93 55	- 2 31 - 8 10 10 58 0 00
	Mean	.0097	.0115	• 0018	• 0007	92 27	140 26	86 55	0 04*
September, 29.9596	1888 1889 1890	.0132 .0080 .0133 .0184	•0109 •0127 •0141 •0167	.0003 .0010 .0012 .0008	.0008 .0010 .0006 .0007	20 25 78 02 79 45 93 41	134 28 137 43 139 16 141 42	21 09 17 59 6 51 28 16	23 37 15 48 9 52 4 46
	Mean	.0132	.0136	. 0008	•0008	68 03	138 17	18 34	13 31
October, 29.8301	1888 1889 1890	.0127 .0097 .0048 .0054	.0156 .0149 .0152 .0143	.0032 .0023 .0023 .0025	.0001 .0008 .0000	29 54 52 52 79 00 56 30	125 42 131 38 119 27 139 09	8 07 12 31 19 25 20 40	22 30 48 43 0 00 - 2 20
	Mean	.0081	.0152	.0026	.0003	54 34	128 59	15 11	17 13*
November, 29.9417	1888 1889 1890	• 0219 • 0057 • 0052 • 0149	•0151 •0150 •0182 •0166	.0028 .0063 .0058 .0061	.0006 .0004 .0016	69 00 66 43 47 03 87 58	136 23 128 32 119 07 130 28	2I 2I 24 03 I8 09 20 05	56 II 42 40 58 03 69 I6
	Mean	.0119	. 0162	. 0052	.0009	67 41	128 37	20 54	56 32
December, 29.9066	.1888 1889 1890	.0126 .0124 .0078 .0163	.0130 .0167 .0152 .0141	• 0066 • 0066 • 0070 • 0094	.0020 .0051 .0031 .0043	43 44 36 59 167 50 115 50	129 20 124 02 129 09 127 19	24 18 24 09 22 00 21 27	51 36 53 07 55 06 53 26
	Mean	.0123	.0147	- 0074	. 0036	91 06	127 27	22 59	53 19

Table II.—Harmonic analysis for pressure.
Barograph readings, New York, N. Y. Summary, 1888-1891.

	Year.	P <sub>1</sub>	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$\mu_1$	$\mu_2$	μ3	μ4
January, 29.8844	1889 1899	.0144 .0203 .0056	.0182 .0195 .0178	· 0074 · 0077 · 0085	.0042 .0043 .0019	0 125 48 43 24 2 01	0 137 44 138 48 145 31	0 20 59 29 31 31 13	0 / 57 29 66 08 52 58
	Mean	.0134	•0185	. 0079	.0035	57 04	140 41	27 14	58 52
February, 29.9035	1889 1890 1891	.0125 .0151 .0160	.0224 .0141 .0174	.0046 .0024 .0048	.0012 .0013 .0018	95 02 81 51 88 08	138 49 144 15 147 53	32 I5 35 52 33 23	58 05 95 36 90 12
	Mean	•0145	•0180	•0039	.0014	88 40	143 39	33 50	81 18
March, 29.8031	1889 1890	.0196 .0205 .0195	.0187 .0149 .0135	.0022 .0008 .0023	.0013 .0017 .0023	102 12 37 42 108 36	145 42 140 27 151 40	31 52 26 19 18 22	24 36 0 09 10 57
	Mean	.0199	•0157	+0018	•0018	82 50	145 56	25 31	11 54
April, 29.8442	1888 1889 1890	.0205 .0203 .0302 .0216	.0148 .0195 .0182 .0155	.0015 .0012 .0020 .0021	.0009 .0012 .0005 .0020	84 12 91 56 94 00 82 14	148 59 144 04 146 27 149 20	67 09 104 25 112 09 113 16	28 52 60 45 16 55 28 32
	Mean	•0231	.0170	.0017	•0012	88 05	147 12	99 15	11 16
May, 29.7967	1889 1890 1891	.0157 .0201 .0223 .0188	.0167 .0146 .0157 .0146	.0013 .0033 .0039 .0029	.0011 .0006 .0014 .0013	112 19 106 00 74 23 80 07	147 23 139 57 148 24 150 24	121 00 92 35 103 34 116 23	27 48 22 07 17 21 9 33
	Mean	.0192	.0154	.0028	1.100	93 12	146 32	108 23	19 12
June, 29.7754	1888 1889† 1890	.0215 .0172 .0173 .0194	.0111 .0135 .0113	•0027 •0015 •0044 •0033	.0015 .0010 .0001	104 26 95 36 100 39 109 00	153 13 139 42 152 28 150 50	103 35 80 14 91 34 99 09	27 08 16 48 46 38 14 54
	Mean	.0188	.0119	.0030	.0010	102 25	149 03	93 38	23 52
July, 29.8750	1888 1890	•0200 •0090 •0115	• 01 18 • 0107 • 0125	•0013 •0032 •0025	.0006 .0014 .0008	118 14 88 30 124 08	155 23 146 24 151 41	109 30 97 48 103 43	23 30 36 03 7 25
	Mean	•0135	.0117	.0023	. 0009	110 17	151 09	103 40	22 19
August, 29.8736	1888 1889‡ 1890	.0184 .0141 .0058 .0119	.0143 .0117 .0100	.0023 .0013 .0014 .0012	.0009 .0003 .0013 .0006	118 45 109 31 106 08 105 35	153 33 157 13 148 36 153 51	99 36 115 50 95 41 101 19	51 59 80 47 45 13 57 11
	Mean	.0125	.0118	.0015	.0008	110 00	153 18	103 06	58 47
September, 29.9132	1888 1889 1890	.0085 .0124 .0170 .0165	.0159 .0125 .0141 .0160	.0019 .0014 .0010	.0012 .0012 .0003 .0015	130 00 75 33 96 07 96 43	154 07 144 35 145 18 150 37	45 00 61 00 10 26 —14 00	2I 20 7 47 42 46 22 54
1	Mean	.0136	.0146	.0014	•0010	99 36	140 39	25 36	23 42
October, 29.7894	1888 1889 1890	.0156 .0159 .0128 .0138	.0154° .0126 .0147 .0159	• 0025 • 0031 • 0028 • 0028	.0002 .0005 .0012 .0009	82 46 61 35 97 13 80 14	137 52 139 20 138 37 146 31	24 02 16 55 19 38 22 46	40 45 80 02 66 57 78 44
	Mean	.0145	•0146	+0028	.0007	80 27	140 35	20 50	66 37
November, 29.9021	1888 1889 1890	.0184 .0178 .0132 .0230	.0150 .0146 .0136 .0107	.0033 .0058 .0035 .0048	.0017 .0033 .0013	82 II 87 24 47 0I 69 2I	139 04 136 39 134 58 142 34	23 35 28 47 17 35 25 43	65 19 75 27 50 47 63 05
	Mean	.0181	.0150	.0043	•0020	71 29	138 19	23 55	63 39
December, 29.8974	1888	.0050 .0208 .0162	•0186 •0173 •0140	.0052 .0101 .0050	.003I .0037 .0027	107 02 48 50 104 52	136 12 132 27 139 26	26 41 26 17 32 32	65 35 49 22 54 59
	1890	.0102	.0151	• 0048	.0029	89 55	142 39	32 38	61 31

#### HARMONIC ANALYSIS.

## Table III.—Harmonic analysis for pressure. BAROGRAPH READINGS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. SUMMARY, 1888-1891.

	Year.	P <sub>1</sub> .	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$\mu_1$	$\mu_2$	. μ3	$\mu_4$
January, 29-9905	1889 1890	.0152 .0111 .0045	.0159 .0212 .0198	.0055 .0078 .0093	.0042 .0032 .0033	0 / 112 54 57 27 143 47	0 / 140 49 142 02 140 34	28 47 38 11 35 26	55 4I 60 I4 64 3I
	Mean	.0103	.0190	.0079	.0036	104 43	141 08	34 08	60 09
February, 30.0004	1889 1890	.0180 .0115 .0170	.0163 .0175 .0205	.0048 .0045 .0041	.0016 .0011 .0002	95 53 94 38 87 07	141 30 144 15 147 09	31 33 36 53 33 31	74 40 88 04 32 45
	Mean	.0155	.0181	• 0045	.0010	92 33	144 18	33 59	65 10
March, 29.8989	1889 1890	.0178 .0189 .0226	•0163 •0189 •0190	.0027 .0014 .0003	.0019 .0004 .0014	98 31 61 12 112 23	144 37 146 08 149 08	16 44 29 08 11 14	27 16 15 38 3 40
	Mean	.0198	1810	.0015	.0012	90 42	146 38	19 02	15 31
April, 29.9131	1889 1890	.0237 .0298 .0205	.0172 .0189 .0172	.0005 .0039 .0014	.0017 .0011	90 58 103 01 95 08	144 49 147 55 150 38	21 41 124 46* 90 58	23 OI 53 37 28 OO
	Mean	.02(7	.0178	•0019	+0013	96 22	147 47	8o o8	34 53
May, 29.8897	1888 1890	.0219 .0145 .0209	.0170 .0101 .0158	.0021 .0027 .0022	.0024 .0010 .0009	104 C7 94 41 93 04	150 15 150 37 151 10	102 25 101 21 101 14	18 49 87 57* 12 17
	Mean	•0191	.0163	.0023	•0014	97 17	150 43	101 40	9 41
June, 29.8623	1890	.0226	.0145 .0139	.0039	• 0003 • 0009	106 41 100 15	156 34 147 03	95 IO 95 5I	64 27 94 52*
	Mean	.c238	.0142	• 0025	-0006	103 28	151 48	95 30	79 38
July, 29.9162	1888 1890	· 0217 · 0159 · 0179	.0125 .0127 .0121	.0014 .0028 .0020	.0006 .0007 .0004	112 50 101 55 119 43	156 25 150 10 150 55	134 <b>20*</b> 94 14 98 51	- 5 II* +17 I4 2 20
	Mean	.0185	.0125	.0021	. 0005	111 29	152 30	109 08	4 48
August, 29.9115	1888 1889† 1890	.0225 .0157 .0147 .0153	•0139 •0158 •0136 •0131	.0012 .0020 .0014 .0025	.0004 .0005 .0007	110 23 117 38 108 46 107 20	152 23 157 18 147 50 154 10	58 56 107 51 90 00 101 06	30 45 3 15 38 48 44 02
	Mean	.0171	.0141	.0018	.0007	111 02	152 55	89 28	29 12
September, 29.9813	1888 1889 1890	.0110 .0107 .0167 .0169	.0163 .0130 .0165 .0173	.0017 .0015 .0003	.000S .0007 .0012	101 47 91 45 100 25 104 12	146 00 149 16 148 14 149 07	41 14 53 03 68 51 36 09	13 06 30 45 26 17 48 14
	Mean	.0138	.0158	•0010	.0007	99 32	148 09	49 49	29 35
October, 29.8844	1888 1889 1891	.0144 .0147 .0131 .0138	•0172 •0178 •0108 •0186	.0023 .0019 .0038 .0032	. 0005 . 0005 . 0009 . 0005	94 29 96 25 119 47 97 42	146 05 140 32 137 03 141 01	20 22 23 51 29 18 29 11	43 21 23 52 42 48 40 14
	Mean	.0140	.0176	.0028	- 0007	102 06	141 10	25 40	37 84
November, 30.0012	1890	•0138 •0134 •0147 •0209	.0149 .0173 .0170 .C213	.0050 .0031 .0059	.0012 .0021 .0021 .0016	77 37 83 13 90 31 68 12	142 01 140 22 141 58	28 56 26 19 30 40 26 46	63 15 64 13 57 59
	1891 Mean		.0176	.0057	.0017	79 53	137 43	28 11	54 I3 59 55
December, 30.0093	. 1888 1889 1890	.0232	.0161 .0195 .0160 .0187	.0051 .0082 .0075 .0069	.0030 .0037 .0036 .0032	129 20 75 03 110 36 100 14	138 51 140 02 145 48 142 55	37 42 30 58 30 53 36 48	60 57 58 56 59 09 62 08
	Mean	ł	.0175	•0059	.0034	103 48	141 54	34 05	60 17

## Table IV.—Harmonic analysis for pressure. Barograph readings, chicago, ill. summary, 1888-1891.

			, onton	, , , ,					T
	Year.	P <sub>1</sub>	$P_2$	P <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>4</sub>	$\mu_1$	μ2	μ3	μ4
January	1889	.0079	.0123	.0060	.0033	- 2 25	0 /	0 /	61 06
vanuary	1890	.0134	.0133	0066	+ 0044	157 54	133 54 146 18	28 37 30 06	69 51
	1891	.0140	+0150	.0061	.0031	34 37	134 21	30 49	53 14
	Mean	.0117	.0135	. 0062	• 0036	75 52	138 11	29 51	61 24
						75 52	130 11	29 31	
February	1889	• 0249	• 0086	• 0039	.0023	73 25	149 44	32 44	22 37
	1890	·0189 ·0167	.0118 .0165	· 0058 · 0032	·0014 ·0007	64 23 57 08	137 II 142 52	33 37 36 16	-12 30 - 0 14
				10032	1			30 10	
	Mean	.0202	.0123	• 0043	• 0015	64 59	143 16	34 12	3 18
March	1889	• 0126	.0143	.0009	.0008	133 19	146 53	46 02	26 05
	1890	· 0099	.0131	.0010	•0014 •0029	151 30	145 12 150 03	21 16	25 20 2 19
						44 03		39 15	
	Mean	•0119	•0127	+0012	-0017	109 17	147 23	35 31	17 55
April	1888	. 0235	.0110	• 0006	.0004	105 26	141 46	10 39	14 01
	1889	· 0263 · 0147	•0100 •0146	.000I .00I3	.0007	146 04	135 19 146 07	38 39 96 50	8 46
	1890	.0147	.0140	.0013	.0013	141 51 128 00	139 21	102 00	23 33 66 14
	Mean	•0193	•0119	.0010	- 0007	130 20	140 38	62 02	18 08
May	1888	.0146	.0085	.0035	• 0006	124 19	150 28	98 09	-20 00
	1889	•0168 •0138	.0114	• 0020 • 0030	.0009	114 03 124 03	140 28 149 54	97 45	11 02 5 24
	1891	.0275	.0100	.0030	• 0002	127 56	149 50	95 33 99 51	14 02
	Mean	.0182	•0107	• 0026	- 0007				
					- 0007	122 35	147 40	97 49	2 37
June	1888	.0222	•0123	.0034	+0012	122 52	155 12	108 18	-18 51
	1889	·0122 ·0178	.0103	· 0023	• 0004 • 0005	139 42 126 42	145 31 149 08	98 09 99 21	- 3 27 <sup>4</sup>
	1891	· 02I I	•0122	• 0030	.0006	127 18	151 58	88 59	-19 18
	Mean	.0183	•0114	.0028	- 0007	129 08	150 27	101 12	- 7 27
					=				
July	1888	• 0205	.0092	.0033 .0018	• 0006	120 18	160 23	114 55	- 9 15 - 0 41
	1890	·0175	• 0095 • 0088	.0018	• 0015 • 0002	128 08 137 36	159 06 148 53	103 00	-11 20
	Mean			+002I	.0010	128 41			
		•0194	• 0092				156 07	105 59	<u>- 7 °5'</u>
August	1888 1889†	.0162	•0098 •0114	.0007 .0013	.0008	120 41 115 08	149 OI 142 42	69 31 83 39	22 46 26 05
	1890	.0161	·OIII	.0013	.0008	131 42	152 08	104 31	- 2 40
	1891	• 0167	• OI I 2	•0006	.0017	111 26	145 29	82 11	<b>—</b> 16 49
	Mean	·0187	+0109	.0010	.0010	119 44	147 29	84 58	7 19*
September	1888	•018o	•0129	• 0004	• 00I I	123 41	145 38	37 11	22 50
	1889	•0181	.0141	•0016	.0007	118 40	147 13	95 15	-14 oo
	1890	• 0188	•0I2I	.0013	•0009	123 13	149 59	34 47	-13 41
	1891	• 0254	•0133	•0010	+0002	111 51	149 49	57 35	17 30
	Mean	• 0201	.0131	+ 0011	-0007	119 21	148 09	56 12	3 10
October	1888	•0107	.0104	•0033	• 000I	102 39	135 42	15 42	- 9 16
	1889	.0163	•0115	8100	+0012	133 14	142 46	29 21	-17 46 <sup>4</sup>
	1890	• 0037 • 0134	.0112 .0124	·0017	.0009	102 12 71 19	140 15 139 02	36 55 38 23	27 56 4 <b>0</b> 9
	Mean			.0022					1 16
		•0110	•0114		• 0007	102 21	139 26	30 05	
November	1888	.0153	.0118	• 0049	1100	90 24	132 30	24 04	65 13
	1889	·0003 ·0025	.0090 .0102	. 0046 . 0044	• 0023 • 0014	14 04 86 28	134 49 136 20	29 37 32 17	65 13
	1891	.0101	.0108	.0052	.0007	33 34	136 49	27 02	60 51 65 26
	Mean	.0070	.0104	.0048	• 0014	56 07	135 07	28 15	64 10
December	1888	.0099	•0107	.0065	+ 0027	70.50	136 40		68 12
2000111001	1889	.OI35	.0098	.0005	.0027	70 59 159 22	141 57	34 31 34 55	60 51
	1890	. 0093	.0123	• oo68	•0017	93 37 86 54	141 57 136 29	34 55 35 08	63 09
	1891	.0182	•0140	• 0069	.0035	86 54	137 04	27 59	62 43
	Mean	.0127	.0117	.0071	.0029	102 43	138 02	33 08	64 44
4 years		.01572	.01160	.00303	.00138	105 06	144 20	58 16	17 27
		- O.							

#### HARMONIC ANALYSIS.

### Table V.—Harmonic analysis for pressure. Barograph readings, Saint Louis, Mo. Summary, 1888-1891.

	Year.	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$\mu_1$	$\mu_2$	$\mu_3$	$\mu_4$
January, 29-5097	1889 1890	.0158 .0300 .0117	.0170 .0149 .0129	.0070 .0053 .0086	.0041 .0021 .0056	0 143 31 111 54 74 06	0 / 137 49 149 41 140 40	33 I5 40 59 32 53	59 37 73 41 63 35
-	Mean	.0192	.0149	• 0070	. 0039	109 50	142 43	35 42	65 38
February, 29.4947	1889 1890	.0223 .0213 .0305	.0162 .0170 .0194	.0050 .0066 .0055	.0030 .0024 .0019	92 26 97 03 108 45	153 15 144 39 145 04	29 56 34 11 41 07	77 32 78 34 76 52
	Mean	• 0247	• 0175	. 0057	.0024	99 25	144 29	35 05	77 39
March, 29.4426	1889 1890	.0155 .0284 .0103	•0194 •0182 •0188	.0010 .0021 .0014	.0017 .0012 .0005	137 19 115 14 72 11	146 02 149 01 150 03	85 17 33 53 31 01	78 29 100 49* 84 37
	Mean	.0181	•0188	.0015	1100+	108 15	148 22	50 04	87 57
April, 29-4580	1888 1889 1890	.0380 .0263 .0167 .0242	.0172 .0150 .0159 .0166	• 0008 • 0014 • 0030 • 0020	.0018 .0013 .0011	99 35 110 40 120 53 104 55	155 23 146 25 151 15 150 10	66 36 41 54 95 30 100 04	25 11 20 33 8 48 62 07*
	Mean	. 0263	•0162	.0018	.0015	109 01	150 48	76 oı	6 40
May, 29.3844	1888 1889 1890	. 0231 . 0259 . 0253 . 0347	.0129 .0129 .0133 .0137	. 0008 . 0030 . 0039 . 0035	.0006 .0006 .0014 .0009	105 50 119 14 116 42 112 02	147 39 156 16 154 50 153 17	87 22 110 29 97 51 94 51	69 59 83 42 61 32 114 09*
	Mean	.0272	.0132	.0028	.0009	113 27	153 00	97 38	82 20
June, 29.3669	1888 1889 1890	.0267 .0213 .0280 .0276	.0119 .0147 .0153 .0110	.0014 .0017 .0029 .0057	.0012 .0009 .0006	110 01 104 53 114 48 117 27	148 29 148 11 157 02 154 02	106 37 105 00 94 16 102 26	60 II 109 44 85 56 90 50
	Mean	.0259	· 0I32	+ 0029	.0010	111 47	151 56	102 01	86 40
July, 29.4347	1888 1890	.0310 .0345 .0281	• 0124 • 0159 • 0117	.0023 .0011 .0038	.0012 .0012 .0011	106 05 114 20 117 45	150 13 158 56 155 26	95 54 74 45 103 22	116 09* 73 53 50 42
	Mean	.0312	.0133	• 0024	.0012	112 43	154 52	91 20	72 45
August, 29.4545	1888 1889† 1890	. 0251 . 0301 . 0267 . 0236	• 0161 • 0146 • 0155 • 0139	.0010 .0017 .0014 .0026	.0007 .0012 .0009	115 10 123 34 126 04 102 58	148 22 156 54 159 11 148 15	50 04 103 14 95 04 84 32	39 58 46 24 94 12* 62 28
	Mean	. 0264	.0150	.0017	. 0009	119 26	153 10	83 13	60 45
September, 29.4987	1888 1889 1890	. 0288 . 0222 . 0261 . 0371	.0149 .0156 .0154 .0180	. 0008 . 0014 . 0007 . 0006	.0011 .0005 .0013 .0014	120 02 119 52 109 34 104 14	148 13 144 31 148 54 147 34	48 II 4I 54 54 26 I 28	87 39 68 12 68 16 69 42
	Mean	. 0285	.0160	+ 0009	· 001 I	113 25	147 18	36 30	73 27
October, 29.4751	1888 1889 1890	. 0240 . 0196 . 0167 . 0253	.0160 .0141 .0154 .0176	.0040 .0045 .0030 .0028	.0011 .0012 .0014 .0009	103 30 114 50 145 49 104 35	143 21 145 03 143 23 144 20	33 59 36 49 20 19 33 23	62 28 63 02 53 33 79 38
	Mean	.0214	.0158	+ 0036	1100 •	117 11	144 02	31 07	64 40
November, 29.5191	1888 1889 1890	.0182 .0111 .0188 .0176	.0161 .0115 .0135 .0149	. 0055 . 0060 . 0050 . 0066	.0021 .0034 .0021 .0019	100 18 117 07 129 17 125 03	142 25 138 49 140 20 144 21	32 IO 37 07 35 33 26 26	59 30 69 46 64 43 63 54
	Mean	•0164	.0140	.0058	. 0024	117 56	141 29	32 51	64 28
December, 29.5147	1888 1889 1890	.0082 .0216 .0153 .0199	•0151 •0163 •0171 •0162	.0079 .0052 .0085 .0081	.0025 .0045 .0034 .0035	126 14 110 34 119 45 76 38	137 18 140 01 144 19 141 50	40 41 31 42 31 50 17 49	72 42 60 40 56 52 71 09
	Mean	•0162	•0162	- 0074	. 0035	108 18	140 52	30 30	65 21

# Table VI.—Harmonic analysis for pressure. BAROGRAPH READINGS, DENVER, COLO. SUMMARY, 1889-1891.

	Year.	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$\mu_1$	$\mu_2$	$\mu_3$	$\mu_4$
January, 24.7216	1890	• 0055 • 0045	.0172 .0149	· 0078 · 0038	· 0053 · 0052	0 77 42 70 29	0 / 142 25 146 17	0 27 05 33 30	57 16 61 11
	Mean	. 0055	•0160	+0058	• 0052	74 °5	144 21	30 18	59 13
February, 24.6004	1890	.0270	•0192 •0134	•0014 •0025	• 0008 • 0024	40 I8 I69 I7	139 48 129 31	2I 57 47 I7	61 16 85 11
	Mean	•0161	.0163	• 0034	•0016	89 47	134 39	34 37	73 13
March, 24.6625	1890	.0195 .0102	.0188 .0135	.0019	.0005 .0011	90 54 27 36	137 32 142 03	13 32 33 30	65 51 75 24
	Mean	.0178	•0161	•0019	.0008	59 15	139 47	23 31	70 37
April, 24.7490	1890	.0258	.0196	.0030	.0009	81 51 43 20	148 49 144 32	103 05 105 00	49 34 51 19
	Mean	.0233	.0168	•0023	.0013	62 35	146 40	104 03	50 26
May, 24.7442	1890	. 0361	·0141 ·0157	• 0047 • 0026	.0017	66 41 67 32	141 33 144 49	92 50 90 00	71 53 62 43
	Mean	•0311	. 0149	. 0036	•0012	67 05	143 11	91 25	67 18
June, 24.7211	1890	.0402	.0140 .0139	• 0050 • 0044	.0011	75 57 79 II	143 39 143 51	94 14 90 18	43 45 50 36
	Mean	. 0367	•0139	• 0047	• 0009	77 34	143 45	92 16	47 10
July, 24.8553	1890	. 0220 . 0225	.0119 .0121	.0037	• 0002 • 0007	80 47 98 55	151 37 147 36	102 13 96 42	65 14 61 22
	Mean	• 0223	•0120	. 0033	•0004	89 51	149 36	99 27	63 18
August, 24.8687	1890	:0127 •0115	•0152 •0153	· 0025 · 0007	.0007 .0014	77 47 83 20	146 12 146 51	101 58	55 02 61 30
	Mean	•0121	.0152	• 0016	•0010	80 33	146 31	103 29	58 16
September, 24.8326	1889 1890	. 0295 . 0240 . 0261	.0127 .0107 .0196	.0010 .0011 .0014	.0019 .0006 .0012	81 52 82 25 84 07	138 32 145 30 147 23	63 <sup>-</sup> 46 110 19 67 37	58 54 60 00 52 08
	Mean	. 0255	.0143	.co13	+0012	82 48	143 48	80 34	57 OI
October, 24.8374	1889 1890	.020I .0230 .027I	.0138 .0153 .0220	.0012 .0008 .0042	• 0021 • 0025 • 0016	85 39 68 09 61 57	135 21 136 16 139 44	19 28 73 44 36 20	53 54 51 27 55 58
	Mean	• 0234	-0170	• 0031	· 002 I	71 55	137 07	43 11	53 46
November, 24.8278	1889 1890	•0116 •0132 •0120	.0126 .0127 .0192	.0050 .0016 .0051	.0015 .0021 .0021	62 56 55 58 16 06	130 05 137 40 142 15	18 54 16 44 32 48	48 37 63 19 61 56
	Mean	•0123	.0148	.0045	.0019	45 00	136 40	22 49	57 57
December, 24.7128	1889 1890 1891	.0116 .0120 .0132	.0169 .0159 .0180	.0052 .0051 .0081	. 0045 . 0036 . 0038	54 08 58 07 300 32	128 13 140 08 138 57	19 33 30 00 31 08	52 36 60 00 67 23
	Mean	.0123	.0159	.0061	.0040	137 36	135 46	26 54	60 00

Table	VII.—Harmonic analysis for pressure.	
BAROGRAPH	READINGS, GREENWICH, ENGLAND, 1854-1873.	

Month.	P <sub>1</sub> .	$\mu_1$ .	$P_{2}$ .	$\mu_2$ .	P <sub>3</sub> .	μ3.	P <sub>4</sub> .	μ4.	Mean pressure P.
January Pebruary March April May. June July August September October November December	.0099 .0074 .0063 .0080 .0089 .0074 .0061 .0058 .0059 .0071	0 229 124 79 92 61 77 88 84 124 37 250 123	.0081 .0098 .0107 .0102 .0089 .0083 .0099 .0106 .0089	0 147 153 156 156 158 160 157 153 149 148	.0045 .0035 .0015 .0009 .0018 .0023 .0022 .0016 .0011 .0028	0 34 39 44 104 98 101 103 107 31 30 32 33	.0026 .0011 .0012 .0010 .0009 .0009 .0011 .0015 .0009 .0012	0 64 86 19 40 46 56 49 44 35 45 66	29,729 29,832 29,772 29,804 29,777 29,829 29,799 29,787 29,720 29,763 29,763
Mean for 20 years	.0072	114	.0094	154	.0025	63	.0013	51	29.780

Note.—The mean values of  $\mu_1$  are of doubtful accuracy, particularly for the months of January and November.

#### THE FIRST THREE COMPONENTS.

The phase of the first component exhibits a considerable degree of regularity. For 85 stations cited by Hann the maximum of the first component occurred at 61 between 4 a. m. and 8 a. m., and at 35 between 4 a. m. and 6 a. m., coinciding therefore, approximately, with the time of minimum temperature. For the 6 American stations tabulated above, excluding Denver, the extreme limits for the means are 3.48 a. m. and 8.40 a. m. If Chicago is omitted the upper limit reduces to 8 a.m. All the stations show a marked progression of the phase from winter to summer, possibly due to the forward motion of the epoch of maximum temperature. Undoubtedly the unsymmetrical form of the daily temperature curve and the approach and recession of its maximum and minimum have a powerful effect on the phase of the first barometric component. Great irregularities in the phase occur only in the winter months, when there is a decided tendency to a retrogression as far as midnight. The greatest deviation from the normal was in Denver in December, 1891, when the maximum occurred at 8 p. m. The twenty-year series for Greenwich show a much greater variation than those for the American stations, together with a retrogression of the phase in summer instead of a progression.

It is suggested by Hann that the first component may be in reality made up of two portions, one universal and resembling in this respect the second component, the other local. It should be possible to settle this question by a comparison of observations from a number of neighboring stations with as different local conditions as possible.

A comparison of the tables for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia furnishes interesting results in regard to the amplitude of the first component. The months of October, 1889, 1890, and 1891 show an amplitude much below the normal, preceded by a similar

depression in August of 1890 and September of 1889. The depression continued in 1889 and 1890 through November, and in 1890 through December, and January of 1891. In the latter month it extended to New York and Philadelphia, and in February it had disappeared in all three cities. The remaining components were not affected during this time. A study of the local influences producing so considerable an effect would certainly repay the labor spent. It is from an examination of such abnormalities that the true causes of the normal phenomenon can be best determined.

The mean yearly amplitudes of the first component for the six American stations are: Boston, .0128; New York, .0165; Philadelphia, .0178; Chicago, .0157; Saint Louis, .0259; and Denver, .0200, increasing on the whole, as is seen, toward the interior of the continent. These amplitudes are remarkably larger than those for European stations: Greenwich, .0072; Paris, .0070; Leipzig, .0060; Vienna, .0081; Geneva, .0100, and approach the values characteristic of mountain regions.

Of the six American stations (excluding Denver on account of its elevation and surroundings), Saint Louis exhibits the greatest regularity, and Boston the greatest irregularity in respect to the amplitude of the first component. Boston, in fact, seems to be a border city, and it would be of great value to compare its first component for a series of years with that of Saint John or of Halifax.

The mean yearly range of the time of first maximum and the mean amplitude of the second component for each of the six stations and for Greenwich are given in the following table, the hours being all a.m.:

TABLE	VIII.—Mean	annual amplitude	and epoch o	of first component.
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Station.	$\mu_2$	$P_2$
Boston New York Philadelphia Chicago Saint Louis Denver Greenwich	Hours. 8.40 to 9.40 9.20 to 10.12 9.24 to 10.12 9.12 to 10.24 9.28 to 10.16 8.56 to 9.56 9.48 to 10.40	.0128 .0150 .0166 .0116 .0154 .0153 .0094

The mean first maximum accordingly varies by almost exactly an hour in the course of the year for all the seven localities in entirely different situations and with considerable difference in climate; and the same regularity occurs in fact everywhere. As in the case of the first component the amplitude for Greenwich is much less than that for the American stations. This is, however, here due, in part, to the fact that the amplitude of the second component diminishes as the latitude increases over the whole earth. For Vienna, 3° south of Greenwich, the amplitude is .0122.

The following table shows the monthly means of the amplitude for the six stations:

Table IX.—Mean monthly amplitude of first component.

Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Boston New York Philadelphia Chicago Saint Louis Denver Mean Mean omitting Boston	.0185 .0191 .0135 .0149 .0160	. 0180 . 0181 . 0123 . 0175 . 0163	. 0157 . 0181 . 0127 . 0188 . 0161	.0170 .0178 .0119 .0162 .0168	. 0154 . 0163 . 0107 . 0132 . 0149	.0119 .0142 .0114 .0132 .0139	.0117 .0125 .0192 .0133 .0120	. 0118 . 0141 . 0109 . 0150 . 0152	.0146 .0158 .0131 .0160 .0143	. 0146 . 0176 . 0114 . 0158 . 0170	. 0162 . 0150 . 0176 . 0104 . 0140 . 0148 . 0147	.0147 .0162 .0176 .0117 .0162 .0159

The winter maximum and summer minimum discovered by Hann, and attributed by him to the earth's perihelion and aphelion, appear clearly in each of the cases as well as in the mean. The maxima at the equinoxes are also distinguishable, but are confused in the spring with the winter maximum. A mean is given at the foot of the table for five of the stations, Boston being excluded on account of the abnormal character of the amplitude for the first three months of 1889, when it sunk to  $\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{10}$  of its normal value. So great an irregularity does not occur at any other of the six stations, not even at Denver, where the first component has an amplitude ranging from .005 to .037. The exceptional character of the barometric oscillation at Boston deserves, as already stated, a special investigation. It will be noticed in Table I that in the month referred to above the amplitudes of the second, third, and fourth components were all greatly reduced below the normal, and that none of these components were affected at New York.

The regular and universal march of the amplitude of the third component is shown in the following table:

Table X.—Mean monthly amplitude of the third component.

Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Boston New York Philadelphia Chicago Saint Louis Denver Greenwich Calcutta Melbourne	.0079 .0079 .0062 .0070 .0058 .0045	0039 0045 0043 0057 0034	.0018 .0015 .0012 .0015 .0019 .0015	.0017 .0019 .0010 .0018 .0023 .0009	.0028 .0023 .0026 .0028 .0036 .0018	. 0030 . 0026 . 0028 . 0029 . 0047 . 0023 . 0038	.0023 .0021 .0021 .0024 .0033	. 0015 . 0018 . 0010 . 0017 . 0016 . 0016	.0010 .0011 .0009 .0013	.0028 .0028 .0022 .0036 .0031 .0028	. 0052 . 0043 . 0057 . 0048 . 0058 . 0045 . 0035 . 0052 . 0030	. 0074 . 0065 . 0069 . 0071 . 0074 . 0061 . 0046 . 0073 . 0040

In the northern hemisphere a large maximum occurs in December– January and a smaller one in May-June, while the reverse is the case in the southern. In all cases a strongly marked minimum occurs at each equinox. The amplitudes of the several stations show a most remarkable agreement, greater than that for the second component. A similar uniformity of phase appears in the annexed table for the first maximum (the hour is reckoned from local midnight).

Table XI.—Epoch of the first maximum of third component.

Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Boston New York Philadelphia Chicago Sant Louis Denver Greenwich	2. 16 1. 59 2. 23 2. 01	Hrs. 1 · 38 2 · 15 2 · 16 2 · 17 2 · 20 2 · 18 2 · 36	Hrs. 1. 10 1. 41 1. 16 2. 22 3. 20 1. 34 2. 56	Hrs. 5. 22 6. 37 5. 36 4. 08 5. 04 6. 57 6. 56	Hrs. 6.06 7.13 6.46 6.31 6.30 6.06 6.32	Hrs. 6. 04 6. 14 6. 22 6. 45 6. 48 6. 09 6. 44	Hrs. 5·22 6·34 7·16 7·04 6·05 6·38 6·52	Hrs. 6. 09 6. 32 5. 58 5. 40 5. 33 6. 54 7. 08	Hrs. 1.29 1.42 3.19 3.45 2.26 5.22 2.04	Hrs. 1.16 1.23 1.43 2.00 2.04 2.53 2.00	Hrs. 1.40 1.36 1.53 1.53 2.11 1.31 2.08	Hrs. 1.48 1.58 2.16 2.12 2.02 1.48 2.12

It is seen at once that the epoch of the maximum is nearly constant between the equinoxes, but changes at the latter abruptly. The means for each station from October to February and from April to August are:

Table XII.—Means from October to February and April to August.

Station.	Oct. to Feb.	Apr. to Aug.	Difference.
Boston. New York Philadelphia Chicago Saint Louis Denver	2.05	Hrs. 5.48 6.38 6.24 6.01 6.00 6.33	Hrs. 4. 12 3. 50 4. 19 3. 57 3. 48 4. 25
Greenwich	2· 14 2· 01	6.50	4· 36 4· 16

It appears that the third component with its period of eight hours changes its phase for all stations by almost exactly four hours at each equinox, in other words, that its phase is exactly reversed at these two points. In view of these facts it seems established that the third component is a direct result of the annual motion in latitude of the sun; that, representing this cause, it is complementary to the second component, the two together furnishing nearly the whole of that portion of the barometric oscillation which is due to universal, as distinguished from local, causes. The minima in the amplitude of the third component are evidently unreal. They appear in the monthly averages only on account of the reversal of phase, which must, of course, produce precisely this effect. In reality, the amplitude has one maximum in winter and one minimum in summer.

The determination of an adequate physical cause for the fourth component is a matter of much greater difficulty. Nevertheless, its amplitude and phase show a great uniformity. The amplitude is always a maximum in winter and diminishes rapidly to a fairly constant value, often approaching the vanishing point in summer. Its mean ratio to the amplitude of the second component is as follows, (yearly means): Boston, 12:31; New York, 15:33; Philadelphia, 14:34; Chicago, 14:30; Saint Louis, 18:36; Denver, 18:35; Greenwich, 13:25, i. e., about 1:2. The epoch of the first (or second) maximum from month to month is:

Table XIII.—Epoch of the first max
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Station.	January.	February.	March.	Aprıl.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Boston	4.06 4.22 3.57	Hrs. 5.11 5.25 4.21 6.13 5.10 4.53 5.44	Hrs. 6.44 6.47 7.02 7.12 5.52 4.42 7.16	Hrs. 7.41 6.45 8.19 7.13 6.27 3.22 7.40	Hrs. 7.21 7.17 6.39 6.10 5.29 4.29 3.04	Hrs. 6.28 7.35 5.18 5.30 5.47 3.09 3.44	Hrs. 6.52 7.29 6.19 5.32 4.51 4.13 3.16	Hrs. 6.16 3.55 7.57 6.29 4.03 3.53 2.56	Hrs. 7.06 7.35 7.58 6.13 4.54 3.48 2.20	Hrs. 7.25 4.26 8.30 6.05 4.19 3.35 3.00	Hrs. 4.02 4.14 4.00 4.17 4.18 3.52 4.24	Hrs. 3.49 3.51 4.01 4.19 4.21 4.00 4.08

A difficulty is experienced here in determining whether the epoch in passing from month to month has gone forward or backward. This can only be met by calculation for shorter periods of time. The uncertainty is very considerable. For example, in case of several of the stations it is impossible to decide at what point in the fall the epoch returns to the first quadrant, or whether it returns at all.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Table XIV shows the distribution of the barometric pressure for every .05 inch for every month from April, 1888, to December, 1891, at New York, together with the  $\acute{a}$  priori distribution as deduced from the probability curve  $y = \frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-h^2 x^2}$ .

TABLE XIV.--Frequency of barometric heights at New York, N. I., from hourly barograph readings.

Base number, 28+ inches.				JANI	JANUARY.	Mean	Mean 29.884.		Above 539.	Below	w 461.	p = q	. 229.									
	.70	.75	.80	.85	.90	1 56.	I 00 · I	I.05 I	I 0I.I	I 15 I	I.20 I	I.25 I	I.30 I	1.35 1.	1.40 I.	1.45 1.	1.50 1.	1.55	1 09.1	I.65 I	1.70	1.75
1889 1890 1891			H	: : H	2	00 0	9 8	4 . 0	∞ ; 4	24 I3	9 6	5:11	11 4 7	27 6 9	18 7	21 9 I3	18 14 14	24 21 19	25 34 34	23 47 31	33	28 41 42
Sum	3	8	Н	н	2	loI	6	9	12	37	15	91	22	42	29	43	46	64	87	101	124	H
Per mille	I	i :	0 :	0 1	1 0	4 H	40	н 33	w 4	17,	6.7	7	10	19 I7	13 21	19	21 32	29	39	45 51	55	50
Difference	-	-	0	1	-	100	2	2		12	1	8	2	2	000	6		111	9 -	9	I I	01-
	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10 2	2.15 2	2.30	2.25 2.	.30 2.	35	2.40 2	2.45 2.	50 2.	55	2.60 2.	2.65 2.	2.70 2	2.75 .2	2.80 2	2.85
1889. 1890. 1891.	22.83	21 38 90	45 35 102	95 33 40	31 45 62	19 31 32	37 32 13	38 46 23	38 43 35	17 24 21 18	38	30	13	388	6	9	4					
Sum	144	149	182	891	138	82	82	101	911	59	69	53	49	38	2	9	4	:	:	:	:	:
Per mille	63	65	82	75	58 58	37	37	4 4 8	34	26	31 24	24	22 15	17 IO	7	63	24	. 2	2	0	; ; ;	: "
	2	2	61	13.	4	-17	l oI –	9	87,	1 3	7	9	7	7	9	8	2	- 2	7	,0	н.	1

Table XIV.—Frequency of barometric heights, &c.—Continued.

					ПА	RMO	NIC A	IN A	TLYS	10.
	1.85	34 67 35	136	67	7	2.95			H	1
	I.80	25 42 46	113	58	- 2	2.90			٥	0
	1.75	32 22	96	48 56	os 	2.85		1	ı	
	1.70	23 28	80	40	-13	2.80		:	2	- 2
	1.65	33	84	42	ا د	2.75		:	I	I
	1.60	32 25 25	901	53	IO	2.70		:	2	1 3
	1.55	63 23 34	120	60	23	2.65	4 : :	4	0.4	- 2
	I.50	28 17 32	77	38	7	3.60	0	6	49	- 2
	1.45	13 11 28	52	26	0	2.55	23	23	111	4
h = .214.	1.40	49 18 18	28	14 21	- 7	2.50	21 4	25	112	I
1	1.35	5 12 14	31	15	2	2.45	22	34	17	4
Below 505.	1.30	7 14 17	38	19 14	5	2.40	30 9 10	49	24 18	9
	1.25	13 2 17	32	16 10	9	2.35	23 39 11	73	36	14
Above 495.	I. 20	9 5	14	~~	0	2.30	29 26 37	92	46	61
	1.15			5	- 5	2.25	15 15 27	57	28 31	- 3
Mean 29.903.	I. 10		:	5	- 5	2.20	9 16 - 27	52	38	—I2
	1.05			2	- 2	2.15	21 20 41	82	41	7
FEBRUARY.	I.00			7	1 2	2.10	20 19 39	78	39	6
FEB	.95			I	ī	2.05	28 28	89	34	—I9
	06.			I	ī	2.00	34 53	6	48 56	8
	.85			٥	0	1.95	26 61 37	124	58	4
	.80			н	ī	1.90	32 83 27	142	70	IO
		1889 1890 1891	8um	Per mille	Difference		1889 1890 1891	8um	Per mille	Difference

Table XIV.—Frequency of barometric heights, &c.—Continued.
MARCH. Mean 20.803. Above 536. Below 464. h=.251.

Table XIV.—Frequency of barometric heights, &c.—Continued.

APRIL. Mean 29.844. Above 507. Below 493. h=.274.

WIN	armin.	nean z	mean 29.044.	ADOM	Voc avour	orac	Delow 493.	u = .2/4.	.4.									
	-95	1.00	1.05	I. IO	1.15	I. 20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80
1888 1890- 1891- 1891-		4	6	9	10	9 3	204	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	29 13 31	2 21 17 36	10 17 18	98888	31 8 8 8	22 58 41 32	33 32 61	91 40 39 70	80 822	44 67 33 49
Sum		4	6	9	15	14	II	34	78	92	48	50	63	153	180	240	275	193
Per mille. Probable.	н	1 0	В 1	0 0	2.5	20.00	47	12 10	27 15	26	17	17	45	53	62	83	95	67
Difference	1	н	7	0	3	0	3	2	12	2	iI	81—	-23	2	0	14	21	—I0
		1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.60	2.65
1888 1890 1891 1891		14 74 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	56 75 67	25 38 38	30 449 39	41 42 42 23	24 42 14	34 47 67 10	54 6 41 16	31 8 15 12	29 6 15	7 7 9						
Sum	:	213	237	163	152	130	117	158	117	99	50	23	5				:	
Per mille Probable		74	82 74	57	53	45	41	55	41 27	23	17 14	α o	. 9	5	2	-	ı	I
Difference.	:	2	∞	OI —	∞	- 7	-	21	14	4	8	-	4	- 5	- 2	- I	I	1
					-													

Table XIV.—Frequency of barometric heights, &c.—Continued.

h = .437.
Below 511.
Above 489.
ean 29.796.
MAY. M

												,											
		1.25	I.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	I.55	09.1	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2. IO	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30
1888. 1889. 1890.					34	288	8 21 8	04 95 85 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	33 74 72	83 63 41	142 96 78 99	102 76 82 137	51 111 83 97	43 82 81 108	46 33 37	62 68 56	50 23 49 27	58 12 20 13	26 38°. 4	9 01	50	0	
Sum				3	40	49	22	156	180	263	415	397	342	314	1771	203	149	103	83	91	20	6	
Per mille		: 1	2	1 4	13	16	19	52	90	888	139	133	115	106	90	89	50	35	28	200	V 4	3	
Difference	:	ī	- 2	1 3	9	7	-12	60	01-	2	28	11	1 5	1 3	-31	0	9	9	13	4	3	2	Î
					Jſ	JUNE.	Mean 29.770.	.022.62	Abov	Above 506.	Below 494.	v 494.	h=.4	.438.									
	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	I.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2. IO	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30
1-18, 1889 1890 1890				20	25	13	25 11 9	13	35 16 22 22 22	55 74 25 25	82 4 4 4	84 64 74 75	26 67 84 88	25 33 37	34 34 53	57 47 31 95	22 16 31 22	6 88	20	7			
A. Sum				5	25	17	45	26	86	186	199	186	195	156	175	230	16	37	20	7			
19–30, 1888 1890 1891						9	23	43	31 62 59	84 84 84	27 57	2002	91	37	15	16	38	61					
B. Sum						9	43	IOI	152	133	159	81	38	44	20	30	38	- 6I					
% A + % B	:		:	4	61	17	63	601	175	228	255	193	172	146	145	192	94	41	15	s.	i	:	
Per mille Probable	н	I	3	0.9	10	24.9	34	8,09	82	122 104	136	103	92	78	782	102	36	22	8	200		0	
Difference	I	I	- 3	4	8	-15	- 5	2	11	81	18	- I9	-24	-22	1	47	14	н	4	2	8	0	1
			1																-			-	

Table XIV.—Frequency of barometric heights, &c.—Continued.

														_
	2.40				Ī		2.35				:	:	: -	1
	2.35			н	1		2.30							ī
	2.30				1 3		2.25			13	13	2	44	0
	2.25	ις :	S	7 2	- 5		2.20			27	27	2	IO IO	0
	2, 20	4 : :	14	6	_ 7		2.15			36	39	7	15	- 3
	2.15	19 17 10	46	23	- 2		2.10			70 21 9	100	61	40	22
	2.10	58 42 45	145	65	25		2.05	OI	10	31 31 19 2	173	34	71	9I
	2.05	149 57 38	244	109	52		2.00	53	28	71 43 24 24	181	39	82	2
	2.00	85 65 18	891	75	5		1.95	29 28 28	114	95 107 72 35	309	89	143 106	37
29.	1.95	98 113 55	566	101	81	h = .466.	1.90	33 883	84	73 98 83 59	313	29	140	17
h = .429.	06.1	83 126 45	254	113	1		1.85	36 10 21	49	44 45 68 88	229	49	103	-28
Below 434.	1.85	77 28 8	245	110	01—	Below 441.	1.80	44 26 26	72	5 75 89 100	692	54	113	-10
Belo	1.80	63 85 77	225	101	—I3		1.75	488	. 40	61 61 138	259	53	1111	4
Above 566.	1.75	30 53 143	226	IOI	0	Above 559.	1.70	7	61	3 46 55 61	165	33	69 81	-12
Abov	1.70	16 28 80	124	56 80	-24		1.65	7	7	13 32 56	103	20	42	-13
Mean 29.875.	1.65	288	66	44	—I3	Mean 29.874.	1.60		5	15 29 13	59	12	25	6 –
Mean	1.60	30	81	36	4 -	Меал	1.55	18	18	1 12 6 8	27	7	15	- 5
JULY.	1.55	18 22 29	69	31	œ	AUGUST.	1.50	i	OI	47 4 2	27	9	13 10	3
JC	I. 50	111	17	8 13	- 5	AUC	1.45			5 0	Ξ	2	4 %	1
	1.45	4	4	7.10	- 5		1.40					:	i	1
	1.40			2	6.		1.35		:			:	i	1
	1.35				-							:		
	1.30			н	1									
		1888 1890 1891	Sum	Per mille	Difference			1-7, 1888 1890 1891	A. Sum	8-31, 1888 1889 1890 1891	B. Sum	<sub>33</sub> A + <sup>6</sup> <sub>31</sub> B	Per mille	Difference

Table XIV. - Frequency of barometric heights, &c. - Continued. SEPTEMBER. Mean 29.912. Above 555. Below 445. h=.447.

SEFIEMBER, Mean 29-912.	A DOVE 555.		Delow 445. "44/	" — .44									
	1.25	5 1.30	1.35	I.40	1.45	1.50	I.55	09.1	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85
1888 1889 1889 1890	H	1 2	26	10 6	14	6 17	9 2 3	14 6 12 5	.35 19 14	44 79 41 24	43 32 40 25	93 77 56	77 96 72 108
Sum		11 7	14	91	11	23	19	37	73	188	140	271	353
Per mille Probable		8		9 I	3 6	0,00	7 14	13	25	65	87	94	122
Difference		4 3	*4	S	3	2	1	ï	-17	2	-38	—14	0
	1.90	5 2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55
1888 1889 1890 1891	100 84 121 139 97 92 154 99	4 76 9 38 2 120 9 72	46 25 62 72	19 31 71 39	24 17 42	6 7	ın · · ·	. 6	e : : :	H	14	H	10
Sum	472 414	4 306	205	160	83	91	22	9	3	II	14	II	2
Per mille. Probable.	164 144 123 117	4 106 7 98	71774	56	32	61	9.0	4 4	, I	4 1	2	4	2 :
Difference	41 2	27 8	5	2	1 3	-13	- 7	- 2	1	2	N	4	2

Table XIV.—Frequency of barometric heights, &c.—Continued.

h = .306.
Below 442.
Above 558.
Mean 29.789.
OCTOBER.

Table XIV.—Frequency of barometric heights, &c.—Continued.

NOVEMBER. Mean 29,902. Above 541. Below 459. h=.242.

		NOVEMBER.	TOTAL	- 1	Mean zy.yoz.		ADOVE S	541. De	Delow 459.	- n -6	242.										
	. 6.	.95	I.00	1.05	I. IO	1.15	1.20	1.25	I.30	1.35	I.40	1.45	I.50	I.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	I.80	1.85	
1888. 1889. 1891.			7	3 : : 5	8	411 2	10 2	221 64	701 2 4	2447	13 6 14 6	17 17 14 14	33 33 16 14	37 38 38 20 20	38 25 48 19	33 41 36 20	30 31 42 21	21 24 39 43	17 22 49 73	29 62 69 69	VAD
Sum Per mille Probable	I	0	7 21	16	n an	17	14	28	23	20 7	39 14 18	45 16 24	33	137 48 36	130 45 43	130	124	127	161 56 66	192 67 67	IAIIC
Difference	1	0	н	9	)	0 0	0 0	+	1		-	- 00	2 6	122		9	41-	118	10	0	) TA (
	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.85	) F . D.
1888 1889 1890 1890	25 00 104 26	52 23	31 97 70	525	520	% × 2 %	33 16	28 IO	53	92 %	15 27	71 8 21	7 3	9	н				·		AROMI
Sum	227	217	238	187	1881	6 6	73	5. 5.	77	71	19	39	23	12	t 0						3110
Per mille	79	75	83	65	65	34	36	19	27	25 19	21 I3	14 IO	8 7	49	9 10	. 8	H	H	0	·	10 1
Difference	11	6	21	oc	13	-10	Ī	11	00	9	00	4	H	- 2	-	2	1	1	0	1	1111
																					C

Table XIV.—Frequency of barometric heights, &c.—Continued.

DECEMBER. Mean 29.896. Above 551. Below 449. h = .256.

	1.60	35 18 18 12	83	28 45	-17	2.80		:	: I	ī
	I.55 I	33 18 18	70	36	-12	2.75 2		:	. 0	0
	I . 50 I	16 30 4 10	99	30	10	2.70 2			: : H	-
	1.45	19 21 5 22	49	23	н	2.65	9	9	0 0	0
	1.40	15 19 16	53	18	н	2.60	IO	OI	бл	2
	1.35	15 48 5 5	72	24 13	11	2.55	H	I	0 4	4
	1.30	14 23 4	43	148	9	2.50	0	2	19	5
	1.25	12 2 6	24	89	7	2.45	4	4	н 8	- 7
	1.20	2 1 1	4	т 4	3	2.40	400	6	3	80
	1.15	0 0	4	1 2	- 1	2.35	24 15 26	89	23	9
	I. IO	0 . 60	5	2 2	0	2.30	17 18 18 14 11 11	09	20	- 2
	1.05	0	2	н	0	2.25	32 20 0	16	31 25	8
	I.00	I	1	00	0	2.20	223 22 26 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	129	43	00
	.95	7	2	н	0	2.15	24 40 23 72	159	53	6
	96.	8	2	н	н	2.10	84 4 4 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	180	51	6
	.85	н	н	0	0	2.05	30 69 81	276	93	35
	.80	2	2	н :	н	2.00	38 44 59 67	208	70	5
	.75	I		0	0	1.95	33 46 55 62	961	99	- 3
	.70					1.90	48 48 66 67	229	77	9
	.65	7	2	н :	н	1.85	80 40 45 37	202	68	4
	. 60	I	н	0	0	1.80	55 35 77 31	198	69	- 2
	. 55	8	3	I	н	1.75	39 39 39 39	991	28	01-
	.50	н : : :	н	0	0	1.70	50 41 54 21	991	500	4
						1.65	42 30 27 14	113	38	1 <sub>1</sub>
Section 1 and 1 an		1888 1889 1890 1891	Sum	Per mille	Difference		1888 1889 1890 1891	sum	Per mille	Difference

Table XIV.—Frequency of barometric heights, &c.—Continued. YEAR (in per milles). Mean 29.854. Above 527. Below 473. h=.297.

1.55	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	450 37 43	9 -	2.65	. 0	4 ::	
1.50	12 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	302 25 31	9 -	2.60	94 96	II I	0
I.45	23 8 5 1 1 2 2 3 3 8 6 4 9 9 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	197 16 25	6 1	2.55	ετι z 40	20 1	н
1.40	13 26 33 14 3 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	168 14 16	- 2	2.50	H 2	26	0
1.35	119 115 116 117 117 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	144	0	2.45	71 71 5 8 14 1	4 4 2	2
I.30	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	88 77	0	2.40	2 2 2 2 4 11 8	76	H
1.25	7001 4 4 KI 0 8	74 6	Н	2.35	40888 H H 228	126 10 8	8
I.20	rron anh	36	н	2.30	31 46 46 17 17 17 20 20	169 14 12	10
1.15	71 42 20 H	35	2	2.25	2882 2892 2892 2893 2893 2893 2893 2893	165 14 18	4
1.10	N 40 000	17 I	0	2.20	22 28 28 41 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	273 23 25	2
1.05	w w w	15	0	2.15	84 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	363 30 34	4
I.00	4 21 30	19	2	2.10	28 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	536	0
.95	4 0	7 - 1	I	2.05	34 34 34 35 35 35 36 36 36 36 36	656 55 55	0
06.	н	0		2.00	62 448 50 50 75 75 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	761 62 64	2
.85	0	0		I.95	75 74 74 77 88 68 110 1119 144 144 75 66	I, 043	13
.80	0	н		1.90	82 82 82 82 82 82 77 77 113 140 164 65 77	1,090 91 80	H
•75	П 0	н		1.85	67 67 71 74 106 78 110 1103 122 85 67 68	1, or8 85 83	2
.70	Н	I .		1.80	55 56 70 67 1115 113 113 113 56 67	1,001 83 82	н
.65	Н	I		I.75	50 65 95 133 101 111 49 44 56	949	0
.60	0	0		I.70	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	889	2
. 55	Н	I i i		1.65	\$250 \$250 \$250 \$250 \$380 \$380 \$380 \$380 \$380 \$380 \$380 \$38	672 56 64	00
.50	0	0		1.60	285 4 5 3 3 9 9 6 5 3 5 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	542 45 52	1
	January February March April May June July September Cottober November December	Sums	Difference		January Rebuary March April April Aluy June June September September November	Sums Means Probable	Difference

